

# STANDARD OIL TRUST COME TO JUDGMENT

## GIGANTIC STRUGGLE WHICH HAS BEEN BEGUN AGAINST THE GREATEST OF ALL COMBINES.

### THE FIRST GUN FIRED IN KANSAS

Government Orders an Investigation Which Will Lay  
Bare the Methods of the Oil Octopus--John  
D. Rockefeller and the Part He Plays  
in the Game--In Fifty Years  
He Has Become the World's  
Greatest Potentate.

Unless it is a case of clouds without wind, and rain, and storm without wind, and cyclone without any twister, the tempest which is gathering about the great Standard Oil octopus is going to give that many tentacled trust something else to do in the near future besides crushing out competition, forcing up the price of oil, sucking in the profits, and declaring the regular quarterly dividend of 15 per cent. to its greedy stockholders.

A good many people are beginning to think that the Standard is the key log in the trust jam, which is damming up the commercial, industrial and financial streams of the country, and destroying the individual rights of the common people, and that if the dynamite of equitable law, and perfect publicity, can be touched off, under this key log, so as to compel it to yield to a reasonable adjustment and just control, all the other trust logs will float harmlessly down the stream of the national life, and the danger of unlawful combination will be passed.

But however that may be, certain it is that a war cloud of ominous proportions is arising upon the horizon of the Standard Oil company's sky. It began to gather in Kansas, that home of the cyclone, and has spread until from Texas to New York and from the Indian territory through the prairie states of Illinois, Iowa and Indiana to the capital city on the Potomac, the ominous mutterings of the coming storm have been heard. Had the Standard only had to deal with the situation in Kansas it would have been the merest child's play, the most

ments are coming to the aid of plucky Kansas.

The Government to Use Its Probe.

The most important of all developments in this fight has been the action of congress in ordering the department of commerce and labor to begin investigation of the business of the Standard Oil company, and as an evidence of the thoroughness with which the work will be done, the note of President Roosevelt to Mr. James R. Garfield may be quoted. It is terse, and businesslike: "Act vigorously on the resolution at once." And if the way in which Mr. Garfield's department has handled the beef trust investigation, and brought matters and conditions before the interstate commerce commission, which promise ill for the best trust, is any indication of the spirit and thoroughness with which the investigation of the Standard Oil business will be conducted, Mr. Rockefeller may well begin to fidget in his chair and recall unpleasant memories of how Frank S. Monnett, the attorney general of Ohio, forced the Standard to abandon its trust form of organization, leave the state and take refuge in its present form of a New Jersey corporation.

Monnett Deals Standard a Blow.

This will not be the first time the Standard has been investigated. Three times the trust has been before legislative commissions and has once been taken before the courts. The legislature of New York delved into the affairs of the monopoly in 1897, with the Hepburn committee. Congress tackled it in 1888 with the Bacon committee, and again in 1890

with the Standard in driving an independent refiner out of the business, and in the same way conspired to make the producers completely dependent upon the Standard's pipe line. These acts are alleged to have taken place while Secretary Paul Morton was in charge of the Atchison's traffic.

When the lower house of congress ordered unanimously the investigation of the Standard, it had a marked effect upon the stock of the company, a decline of 20 points being noted in a few days. The stock has been held at 6.50 and it dropped to 6.30, with an uneasy feeling prevailing.

It certainly looks as though the Standard Oil ship had drifted upon troubled waters, and that all the oil of its thousands of storage tanks throughout the world would not be sufficient to quiet the rising waves which may yet wash over its decks and bring disaster.

We speak of the Standard Oil company and we think of the man who is the brains and sinew, yes, and money, too, of the gigantic corporation--John D. Rockefeller, who began 50 years ago with nothing and to-day counts his wealth in the hundreds of millions. He is by all odds the richest man in the world. How did he get within his grasp all this wealth? What of the man and what of his methods?

In discussing Rockefeller and his millions in a recent issue of the New York World, Earl Mayo declares that nothing in the career of this man has been accidental except the place of his birth, which occurred at Richland, N. Y., in 1839, and about which presumably he had nothing to say. The means by which he rose to wealth was the combination of an idea with an opportunity. It happened to be the opportunity, but if the marvelous richness of the oil fields never had been discovered the idea would have been applied to some other business and Rockefeller still would have been one of the country's richest men.

We think of trusts as a development of the last ten or twenty years, but Rockefeller long before this, ya, 20 years prior, grasped the idea and blazed the way for the other trusts that have followed in the train of the Standard. The control of industry, elimination of competition, community of interest, regulation of output, consolidation under a single control, all were a part of his plan. He led the Standard Oil to its present eminence over a rocky road which has since become smooth by much traveling. What was exceptional and unheard of then has become ordinary and matter of fact.

Mr. Rockefeller does believe in the industrial system which he represents and which he has done so much to further. His commercial creed is founded upon the theory of the survival of the fittest.

"We are better able to run your business than you are. We will pay you a fair price for it and we will conduct it ourselves, but we will provide for you by paying you a salary to manage it (or to do whatever work you are best fitted for), and you will thus have a certainty to depend upon instead of the uncertainty and the possibility of losing your entire business which exists under the competitive system. Therefore, you will be better off than before. We will be better off because we can make more money on a smaller margin of profit if we handle all the business. The public will be better off because, through the economies of management on a large scale, it can secure its necessities at a lower or at least at a more regular price than before."

"The fact that we make big fortunes for ourselves by this process is not unjust, for we have demonstrated that we are more capable than the rest of you by getting control of the business. Therefore we are entitled to a greater reward, but we feel it our duty to help you by applying a part of our wealth to objects that will be for the public good."

This is the argument that John D. Rockefeller used in conversation with his friends at the very time when he was securing control of the oil refining business and which he has repeated since. It is expressed more baldly here and with more self-assurance, but this is what it amounts to. In an industrial company ordered by Rockefeller the shrewdest intellects would control--and as a corollary it would follow that their control would be for the general good. As has been expressed in happy phrase it is a system of benevolent industrial feudalism.

Standard Oil Interests \$250,000,000.

While anything like an exact computation of John D. Rockefeller's wealth is impossible, there is obtainable some data that give interesting glimpses of its staggering total. Some seven or eight years ago one of the Standard Oil leaders, in speaking of the fortunes of some of the men most prominently identified with that company, was quoted as expressing the opinion that John D. Rockefeller's share of this great aggregation of wealth was then \$150,000,000 and that his income from it was from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

This statement had reference of course only to that part of Mr. Rockefeller's wealth derived from his oil interests or represented by his holdings in the Standard Oil company and the numerous subsidiary companies engaged in the distribution of oil or in the utilization of its many by-products. It was, moreover, before the great increase in prices which in the past half dozen years has added probably one-third to the market value of these holdings. At a conservative estimate, therefore, this branch of Mr. Rockefeller's fortune, including the increase yielded by his income during the intervening period, must represent not less than \$250,000,000.

It is pretty well authenticated, however, that for the past decade Mr. Rockefeller's yearly income has been steadily rising from \$30,000,000 at the beginning of the period to a point at least two-thirds greater than that at the present time, and that, during the preceding ten years, it grew from \$10,000,000 to \$30,000,000.

Lives the Simple, Frugal Life.

Mr. Rockefeller and his family are modest in habit and expenditure. They are perhaps the most notable devotees of the simple life among our multimillionaires. If we assume that \$2,000,000 were expended every year in living and in charity, it will be seen that the natural growth of this income without counting its compounding power through investments must have added nearly \$300,000,000 to the total. But this

vast sum has not been allowed to accumulate in vaults and strong boxes. Practically every dollar of it has been invested where it has earned other dollars. Many of them, directed by his keen trading instinct of their owner, have multiplied themselves threefold within the past dozen years. One of the advantages of aggregated wealth is that it enables its possessor in times of panic or depression to purchase valuable properties cheaply and by the simple process of holding them until better times to realize a multiplied return on the investment.

Three-Fold Profit in Iron.

Mr. Rockefeller has done this in many instances. A notable case was that of his iron ore properties. During the depression of 1893 he bought cheaply for cash, five ore lands of Lake Superior and the Minnesota ranges. He improved the mining equipment, built great docks and invested in huge ore carriers on the great lakes. When the era of high prices came along on the prosperity wave of 1900 and the United States Steel corporation was organized Mr. Rockefeller sold out. The \$25,000,000 which Mr. Rockefeller has in one form or another of steel holdings may be said to represent almost entirely profits on his investment of a dozen years ago. It is understood that in addition to his interests in the United States Steel corporation, however, he has very large holdings in the Lackawanna Steel company.

Two Important Items of John D. Rockefeller's fortune are frequently overlooked in making computations of his wealth. These are his holdings of real estate and mortgages and of government and municipal bonds. Both are so vast that if we undertook to follow out the threads that lead to them they would take us to every part of the United States and across the Atlantic.

While Mr. Rockefeller's real estate holdings would amount to probably \$10,000,000, such investment does not prove a very attractive venture for the astute financier. He prefers to let the other fellow own the real estate and he hold the mortgage. The city of Cleveland is an example of this. He owns valuable property there--Forest Hills--and his Tarrytown (N. Y.) estate is truly baronial in its magnificent proportions, but these are nothing in comparison to his mortgage holdings. In Cleveland he holds a \$100,000 mortgage on the principal hotel, a mortgage for a like amount on a large wholesale business, and banking and street railway holdings which would bring the total to \$15,000,000 in the Ohio city alone.

But Cleveland is not the only city in the United States that is doing a good part of its business on John D. Rockefeller's money and paying him well for the privilege. New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh and Buffalo are cases in point.

Will Be World's First Billionaire.

Of Mr. Rockefeller's holdings in gov-



BAREFOOTED BOY--CLERK--THE WORLD'S GREATEST POTENTATE

while he is a recognized factor in the affairs of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company.

Very much the same story as his profitable investments in iron-ore lands could be told of his connection with the lead and zinc mines which were transferred to the trust at a profit that ran into millions.

Other industrial companies in which he is largely concerned are the American Lined Oil company, two of the big express companies, the sugar trust and the various organizations known collectively as the tobacco trust.

Not a Railway Man, But--

John D. Rockefeller is not known as a railway man. While there are Vanderbilt, Hill, Morgan and Harriman systems, there is no combination of roads known as the Rockefeller system. Nevertheless Mr. Rockefeller is the largest individual holder of railroad securities in the country. He is heavily interested in the Gould roads--Missouri Pacific, Missouri, Kansas & Texas, Texas & Pacific and Wabash--and it is through his backing and assistance that George Gould has been able to fight his way successfully against the powerful combination of railway interests in bringing his lines eastward toward the Atlantic seaboard. But in addition to this he is a heavy holder of the stocks and bonds, more particularly the bonds, of almost every one of the big eastern lines, as well as of Northern Securities and of half a dozen of the big roads running out of Chicago. Probably not less than \$50,000,000 of his wealth is invested in railways. And it should be borne in mind that practically all these holdings were bought when their market ratings were much less than it is to-day.

The solidity and power that come from the backing of unlimited millions are valuable assets for a bank or trust company. A number of the most important of these institutions in New York and other cities have prospered through the magic of connection with the Rockefeller name. Certain of these, like the National City and Hanover banks, of New York, the First National of Chicago and the two largest banks in Cleveland, are known as Rockefeller institutions.

The Country's Richest Banker.

These are by no means the measure of Mr. Rockefeller's banking interests. A well-informed Wall street financier showed me a list recently of 50 banks and trust companies, all of which are reputed to be more or less under the Rockefeller influence. If John D. Rockefeller had nothing but his bank holdings he would be known as the country's richest banker and would have a fortune equaled by few in the United States.

Oil, steel, railroads, banks and trust companies have not been equal to the task of providing occupation sufficient for all the fast-multiplying Rockefeller millions. Within the past ten years especially a great many of them have gone into a particularly lucrative form of investment--city lighting and traction companies. Whether \$10,000,000 or \$25,000,000 more nearly represents John D. Rockefeller's investments of this sort in and about New York it is impossible to say, but the amount is likely to be near the latter figure, while he has other large sums similarly invested in New England and the central west.

### KEEPING GLOVES CLEAN.

The Well-Dressed Woman Is Very Particular About the Care of These Easily Soiled Articles.

If she finds a stain on her glove, she cleans it immediately with benzine, not putting it away for the stain to become set and immovable. Gloves should never be rolled nor folded, as either treatment makes them look crumpled and unattractive.

Gloves can be saved in many little ways and their term of usefulness prolonged. The handle of a chateleine bag will wear a glove white, so it should be carried on the wrist, and the tidy girl uses her handkerchief to save her gloves, particularly when boarding a car, carrying an umbrella or drinking a glass of soda or hot chocolate at the drug store.

In large cities dyes will clean gloves in 24 hours for ten cents a pair. The tidy girl in the small town is often compelled to clean her own gloves. Here are several methods worth trying:

To clean gloves the first thing necessary is to buy the best grade of gasoline and have a soft toothbrush and a covered ironing board. Now pour some of the gasoline into a bowl and then wet the gloves thoroughly. You can either put them on, leaning your hand on the covered board, or if they do not fit you, place them on the board. Then take the toothbrush, dip it in the gasoline and rub the gloves until clean, rubbing them with a piece of flannel or bath towel until dry; after which hang them in the sun or in a window where the wind blows; in this way some of the odor will be removed.

A white glove should never be worn more than once without cleaning. If it is cleaned promptly after each wearing it can be used indefinitely, as the spots do not become set.

The tidy girl always washes her own silk and lace gloves in summer and takes particular pride in her washable white kids. These gloves are both practical and economical, and may be worn for a considerable length of time with careful handling in their laundering. If care is not exercised, however, they will shrink and thicken up so as to become quite useless. They should be washed on the hands, in tepid water, and afterward rinsed in several clear tepid waters while still on the hand. Do not pass the soap through the hands, but always use suds water. A drop or two of ammonia in the second and last rinsing waters will prevent the gloves from becoming yellow. These washable gloves should be allowed to dry on the hands; if removed while only partly dry they will stretch out of shape.--Washington Star.

### MOURNING FASHIONS.

What to Wear and What Not to Wear During Period of Casting Aside of Gay Apparel.

Young women in mourning do not wear bonnets. Simple toques and turbans, and even wide hats, are perfectly good form. Crape veils are worn for deepest mourning, but net bordered with crape are less expensive and generally more becoming. The face veil, which is always worn, is of plain Brussels net, crape bordered. No other face veil is admissible on any terms.

In this country widows do not wear caps. They are undeniably pretty and piquant, but the meaning is rather obvious. Caps put one in mind of the wigs of old-fashioned Jewesses, blackened teeth of the Japanese and soot-painted faces of certain Indian women. All of these are badges of immolation--signs that the wearer has retired from the world. American widows do not imitate themselves. The suttie, even the emotional suttie, has gone out of fashion.

The proper fur to wear with deep mourning is Persian, astrakhan or any of the dead black furs. Seal skin is sometimes worn, nor does it lack at all of place.--N. Y. Post.

### WORTH KNOWING.

If you wash black stockings in a warm lather of soap and water--no soda--and add a little vinegar to the rinsing water, they will keep a good color until worn out.

Ink spots on mahogany may be removed by touching with a feather dipped in oil of vitriol diluted with twice its quantity of water. The spot should be well and quickly rubbed.

A good way to clean zinc is to dip a piece of cotton in kerosene and to rub the article to be cleaned with it until all dirt is removed; well rinse with hot water afterward and dry with a clean cloth.

When the painted woods of the interior of the house are soiled or spotted get a plate of very good whiting. It will cost only a few cents. Dip a piece of flannel into warm water, squeeze nearly dry and dip it into the whiting, then rub the paint with the whiting, and all the dirt and grease will disappear and the paint will look like new, no matter how delicate.--Good Literature.

### Fruit and Nut Salad.

Mix half a pint of whipped cream with two yolks of eggs, add the juice of one lemon, a half teaspoonful of salt and a half teaspoonful of sugar. Pour over the salad. Mix together in a bowl half a cupful of pecan nuts, a half pint of finely cut apples, the same quantity of finely sliced oranges and half a cupful of chopped celery. Open a head of lettuce and remove the heart. Mix half of the dressing with the fruit, nuts and celery and fill the center of the salad. Pour over the remaining dressing and decorate with slices of oranges, apples and pecan nuts.

### Bring Home Oriental Valets.

"A peculiar fact that has received little mention," said a clerk in one of the leading hotels, "is that it is getting more and more the custom of those who have resided for any time in the Orient to bring at least one native servant home with them. Every steamship now has at least two or three of these servants, and it is getting to be a problem for us to dispose of them when their employers come here. Japs are the most common, although we have now and then a Filipino valet in the train of an army officer."--San Francisco Chronicle.

### 43D GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Notes of the Legislative Proceedings at the Capitol of the Commonwealth.

Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 25--Senator Dickinson's bill repealing the special jury law outside of St. Louis and Kansas City was passed with only one dissenting vote by the senate.

Among other bills passed were: For a new annuity table in the settlement of life estates; Clark's juvenile court bill for Kansas City; providing that cases may be brought in the state supreme court, even though the fees be paid by the state, for an increase in the force of the circuit attorney's office in St. Louis, and amending the militia law so that sons of veterans may parade.

By a vote of 16 to 9 the bill to prohibit pool playing in Missouri was passed in the house.

The stock yards bill, in the shape of a committee substitute for two house bills, which had been introduced and passed by the house, was passed by the senate. The bill provided for a board of commissioners for the promotion of the interests of the state, and one providing that the supreme court and court of appeals should have a speedy hearing on their respective dockets cases involving matters or questions of public interest. The house in committee of the whole, considered the appropriations for eleemosynary and penal institutions, and the various amounts were decided upon. The bill making appropriations for the state university and other educational institutions, after consideration was not concluded.

Jefferson City, Mo., March 1--To-day broke the record for cold work in the senate. The senate was in session from 10 o'clock until 11:30, and passed 25 bills. About two-thirds of these were passed and the remainder deferred to the committee of the whole in order to act upon the appropriations for the civil list. The house suspended the rules, and the bill to appropriate \$1,500,000 for the support of the eleemosynary and penal institutions of the state for the next two years was read for a third time and passed, with emergency clause, by a vote of 16 to 9.

The stock yards bill, which was passed by the house Tuesday afternoon, and which was ordered engrossed and then passed by the senate, was passed by the senate.

The proceedings of the day were enlivened by a heated argument between Speaker Hill and Senator Dickinson. The speaker was feared at one time that there would be a personal encounter.

Jefferson City, Mo., March 2--Senator Vannoy's bill to amend the law relating to the senate without opposition, all of the 22 senators voting for it. The emergency clause was passed.

The bill provides that no corporation can hold, directly or indirectly, any stock in another corporation.

Senator Clarke called up his bill providing for a state library, and it was passed by a small majority.

Senator Bauman secured unanimous consent to have his bill, which was brought over from the house shortly after dinner, read for the first time. The bill was read by the clerk and referred to second reading with the St. Louis election bill. There are good prospects for this bill passing.

Among the bills passed by the senate were: By Dickinson: To provide for jointure of defendants in damage suits against common carriers.

By Dickinson: To empower cities of 30,000 to regulate prices of heating plants.

Among the bills defeated in the senate were the following:

By Young: To create an office of county supervisor of roads.

By Dickinson: To establish a state board of dentistry.

Among the bills read a third time and passed by the house were the following:

By Osborn: Of St. Louis: To allow trustees named in deeds of trust to join in partial deeds of release.

By Connor: To divide Buchanan county into two districts, and to elect overseers at annual elections.

By Silver: Of Cole: To prohibit anyone not a licensed attorney from advertising or holding himself out as such, and from practicing in any court of record.

Mr. Osborn's bill to create a county school text-book board to provide for uniformity of school text-books was read for the first time.

Mr. Osborn's bill to authorize boards of school directors to purchase and lease land to pupils free of cost passed the house. The emergency clause was adopted.

The bill making common law marriages illegal was also passed.

Jefferson City, Mo., March 3--Senator Brown's good-roads bill was passed by the senate with little opposition. It provides for the formation of road districts and prescribes a method of paying the cost by benefit assessments.

Senator Kinney's compulsory education bill was passed by a vote of 25 yeas to 2 nays. Dowell, of Lewis, voted for it, and Young, of Texas, voted against it.

House bill relating to the establishment of a state board of control was made a special order for Tuesday, 7th, at 10 a. m.

Among the bills passed by the house were the following:

To provide for the change of boundaries of city, town and village school districts, and to allow a school board to petition the court to change the boundaries of a school district.

To provide for the change of boundaries of city, town and village school districts, and to allow a school board to petition the court to change the boundaries of a school district.

To provide for the change of boundaries of city, town and village school districts, and to allow a school board to petition the court to change the boundaries of a school district.

To provide for the change of boundaries of city, town and village school districts, and to allow a school board to petition the court to change the boundaries of a school district.

To provide for the change of boundaries of city, town and village school districts, and to allow a school board to petition the court to change the boundaries of a school district.

To provide for the change of boundaries of city, town and village school districts, and to allow a school board to petition the court to change the boundaries of a school district.

To provide for the change of boundaries of city, town and village school districts, and to allow a school board to petition the court to change the boundaries of a school district.

To provide for the change of boundaries of city, town and village school districts, and to allow a school board to petition the court to change the boundaries of a school district.

To provide for the change of boundaries of city, town and village school districts, and to allow a school board to petition the court to change the boundaries of a school district.

To provide for the change of boundaries of city, town and village school districts, and to allow a school board to petition the court to change the boundaries of a school district.

To provide for the change of boundaries of city, town and village school districts, and to allow a school board to petition the court to change the boundaries of a school district.

To provide for the change of boundaries of city, town and village school districts, and to allow a school board to petition the court to change the boundaries of a school district.

To provide for the change of boundaries of city, town and village school districts, and to allow a school board to petition the court to change the boundaries of a school district.

To provide for the change of boundaries of city, town and village school districts, and to allow a school board to petition the court to change the boundaries of a school district.

To provide for the change of boundaries of city, town and village school districts, and to allow a school board to petition the court to change the boundaries of a school district.

To provide for the change of boundaries of city, town and village school districts, and to allow a school board to petition the court to change the boundaries of a school district.